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(54) Electronic throttle return mechanism with a two-spring and one lever default mechanism

(57) The invention relates to an electronic throttle control system having a housing (22) with a motor (40), throttle valve (60), gear mechanism (100), and failsafe mechanism. A main spring member (130) positioned between the housing (22) and a gear mechanism (104),

which in turn is attached to the throttle valve shaft (62), biases the throttle plate (60) towards the closed position. A spring-biased default mechanism (132,134) biases the throttle plate (60) from its closed position to a default or "limp-home" position.

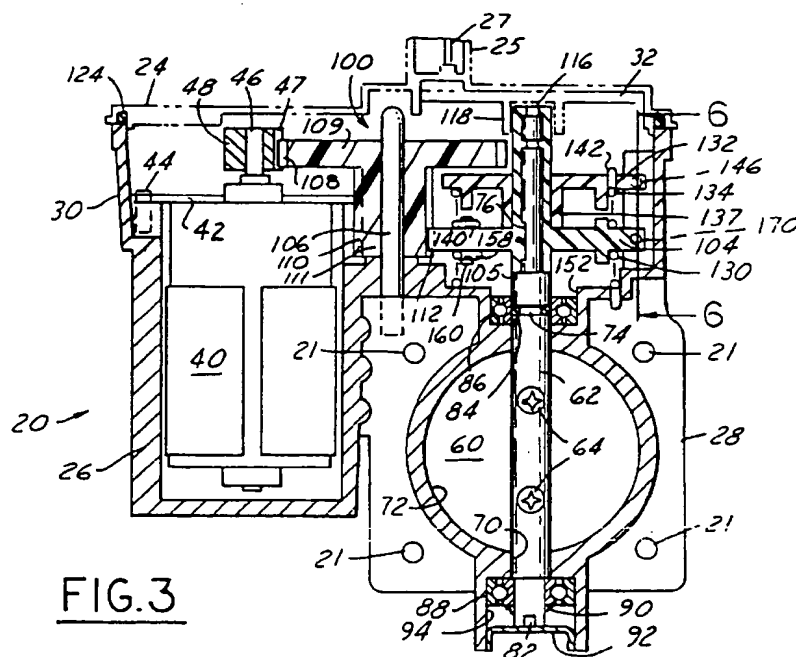


FIG.3

## Description

### Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to electronic valve control systems and more particularly to an electronic throttle control system for an internal combustion engine.

### Background

[0002] Valve assemblies for engines and related systems typically utilize rotatable valve members in fluid flow passageways to assist in regulating fluid flow through them. For example, throttle valve members are positioned in the air induction passageways into internal combustion engines. The valve assemblies are controlled either mechanically or electronically and utilize a mechanism which directly operates the valve member.

[0003] For electronic throttle control systems, it is desirable to have a failsafe mechanism or system which activates the throttle valve in the event that the electronic control or electronic system of the vehicle fails. There are known electronic throttle control systems which have failsafe mechanisms for closing the throttle valve or moving it to a slightly open position in the event of an electronic failure in the vehicle. Some of these mechanisms utilize one, two or more spring members in order to activate the failsafe system.

[0004] It would be desirable to have an electronic valve control system with an improved failsafe or limp-home mechanism and which provides an improved assembly and system with reduced cost and improved reliability.

### Summary of the Invention

[0005] The present invention provides an electronic throttle control assembly having a housing with a motor, a gear train and throttle valve. A throttle plate is positioned on a throttle shaft and the plate and shaft are positioned in the engine or air induction passageway, such that the throttle plate regulates airflow into the engine.

[0006] The operation of the throttle valve is accomplished by a gear train assembly driven by a reversible DC motor. The motor is regulated by the electronic control unit of the vehicle which in turn is responsive to the input of the vehicle operator or driver. A throttle position sensor is included in a housing cover and feeds back the position of the throttle plate to the electronic control unit.

[0007] In the operation of the throttle valve, a gear connected to the motor operates an intermediate gear, which in turn operates a sector gear which is connected to the throttle body shaft. The sector gear is biased by a main spring member towards the closed position of the throttle valve. In the event of an electronic failure during operation of the vehicle with the throttle valve open, the main spring member will return the throttle

valve toward the closed position.

[0008] A default spring member is attached to the sector gear and a lever member. The lever member has an arm member which is positioned to make contact with an adjustable screw member or stop member in the housing. As the sector gear is rotated towards the closed valve position, the arm member contacts the screw or stop member and prevents further rotation of the sector gear, throttle shaft and throttle plate. This position is adjusted to provide a slight opening of the throttle valve - i.e. a "failsafe" position so the vehicle can still be operated and the driver can "limp-home."

[0009] In order for the throttle valve to be rotated to its closed position, the motor is operated in order to overcome the force of the default spring member. The screw or stop member, in combination with a shoulder on the sector gear member, prevent the sector gear from over rotating and the throttle valve from being forced beyond its closed position.

[0010] If the throttle valve is in its closed position when an electronic failure occurs, the default spring member acts on the sector gear to open the throttle valve slightly to the failsafe position. The force of the default spring member is greater than that of the main spring member.

[0011] If a screw member is used as the stop member, then the angle of the throttle valve in the failsafe position can be adjusted as desired.

[0012] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the invention, particularly when viewed in accordance with the accompanying drawings and appended claims.

### Brief Description Of The Drawings

#### [0013]

Figure 1 illustrates an electronic throttle control assembly in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is an exploded view of the electronic throttle control assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the electronic throttle control assembly of Figure 1, the cross-section being taken along line 3-3 in Figure 1 and in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 4 depicts an intermediate gear member which can be utilized with the present invention;

Figure 5 illustrates a sector gear member, main spring member, default spring member and default lever member which can be utilized with the present invention;

Figure 6 is a partial cross-sectional view of the housing and failsafe mechanism, the cross-section

being taken along lines 6-6 in Figure 3;

Figure 6A illustrates mating ramp members in one embodiment of the invention;

Figures 7, 8, and 9 illustrate the range of operation of the gear train in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

Figures 7A, 8A and 9A illustrate various positions of the throttle valve plate during the range of operation of the present invention; and

Figure 10 is a schematic illustration showing a representative circuit which can be utilized with the present invention.

#### Description Of The Preferred Embodiment(s)

**[0014]** Figures 1-3 illustrate a preferred embodiment of an electronic throttle control assembly in accordance with the present invention, while Figures 4-10 illustrate various components of the assembly and the operation thereof. As to Figures 1-3, Figure 1 illustrates the assembly 20 in its assembled form (with the cover removed for clarity), Figure 2 illustrates the components of the assembly in an exploded condition, and Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the assembly 20 as shown in Figure 1.

**[0015]** The electronic throttle control assembly 20 includes a housing or body member 22 and a cover member 24. The housing 22 includes a motor section 26, a throttle valve section 28, and a gear train section 30. The cover member 24 includes the throttle position sensor (TPS) 32, together with related electronics, which reads or "senses" the position of the throttle valve and transmits it to the electronic control unit (ECU) 200 of the vehicle (see Figure 11). In order to connect the ECU to the TPS, an electrical connector member 25 is positioned on the cover member 24. The connector member preferably has six contacts 27: two to the motor 40 which regulates the position of the throttle valve; and four to the TPS and related electronics.

**[0016]** When the driver or operator of the vehicle presses the vehicle accelerator, the electronic control unit (ECU) sends a signal to the motor 40 which in turn operates the gear train 100 and adjusts the position of the throttle valve 60. The throttle valve is positioned in the main air passageway 72 from the air intake inside the engine compartment to the internal combustion engine. The precise position of the throttle valve in the air flow passageway is sensed by the TPS and relayed or fed back to the ECU in order to confirm or adjust the desired throttle valve setting. The throttle valve thus regulates the airflow to the internal combustion engine and in turn the speed of the engine and velocity of the vehicle.

**[0017]** The cover member can be attached to the body

member 22 in any conventional manner, but preferably is connected by a plurality of fastener members, such as screws or bolts 31. For this purpose, a series of openings 120 are provided in the cover member for mating with a series of sockets 122 on the gear section 30 of the housing 22. The sockets 122 can be threaded in order to securely hold the cover in place or threaded nuts could be utilized. Also, an appropriate gasket or sealing member 124 is preferably positioned between the cover member and the housing in order to protect the gear train and TPS from dirt, moisture and other environmental conditions (see Figure 3). When the electronic throttle control assembly 20 is utilized, it is positioned in the engine compartment of the vehicle and bolted or otherwise securely fastened to the vehicle. For this purpose, a plurality of holes 21 are provided in the housing.

**[0018]** The motor 40, as best shown in Figure 3, is preferably a reversible thirteen volt DC motor although other conventional motors can be utilized. The motor 40 is connected to a mounting plate 42 which is bolted or otherwise securely fastened to the body member 22 by a plurality of bolts, screws, or other fasteners 44. The plate 42 also has a pair of contacts 43, as shown in Figure 2, which electrically connect the electronics in the cover member 24 to the motor 40.

**[0019]** The motor 40 has a shaft 46 on which a small spur gear 48 is positioned. The gear 48 has a plurality of teeth 47 which mesh with and rotate adjacent gears, as described below. The throttle valve or plate 60 is secured to a throttle body shaft 62 which in turn is positioned in the throttle section 28 of the body member or housing 22. The throttle plate 60 is secured to the throttle body shaft 62 by a plurality of small fasteners or plate screws 64. The throttle shaft 62 is positioned in a bore or channel 70 in the throttle section of the body member 22. The bore 70 is transverse to the axis of the air flow passageway 72.

**[0020]** Throttle shaft 62 has an O-ring channel or groove 74, a pair of flats or recesses 76 at the upper end for connection to one of the gears (as explained below), a pair of openings 78 for positioning of the plate screws therethrough, an axial or longitudinally extending slot 80 for positioning of the throttle plate 60 therein, and a pair of flats or recesses 82 at the lower end for use in assembling and positioning the throttle valve. The flats 82 are utilized to rotate the throttle shaft 62 during assembly of the throttle plate and also for orientation of the sector gear during the moulding or attachment process.

**[0021]** An O-ring 84 is positioned in the channel 74 on the throttle shaft. The O-ring 84 provides a seal between the air in the air flow passageway 72 and the gear train components and electronics in the cover. For assembly of the throttle body shaft and throttle plate in the assembly 20, the throttle body shaft 62 is first positioned in the bore 70 and rotated in order to allow the plate 60 to be positioned in slot 80. The throttle body shaft 62 is then turned approximately 90 degrees in order to allow the

throttle plate screws 64 to be secured through the shaft and plate, thereby securely affixing the plate to the shaft.

**[0022]** When the throttle body shaft 62 is positioned in the housing 22, a pair of bearings 86 and 88 are provided to allow the throttle body shaft to rotate freely in the housing. The bearings 86 and 88 are conventional ball-bearing members with pairs of races separated by small balls.

**[0023]** As shown in Figure 3, once the throttle body shaft 62 is positioned in the body member 22 (and before the throttle plate 60 is secured to it), an axial retainer clip member 90, preferably made of a spring steel material, is secured to the lower end of the shaft. The retainer clip member 90 holds the throttle body shaft 62 securely in position in the throttle section 28 of the body or housing member 22 and minimizes axial or longitudinal movement (or "play") of the shaft 62 in the housing.

**[0024]** During assembly, the clip member 90 is pushed or forced onto the shaft 62 until it contacts the inner race of bearing 88. The throttle body shaft, being stepped in diameter, is then fixed axially to the inner race of the bearing. A spring clip member could also be utilized in order to pre-load the bearings to minimize radial movement of the shaft and also minimize axial movement of the shaft in the assembly 22.

**[0025]** Once the retainer clip member 90 is installed in position and the throttle plate is attached to it, an end cap member or plug member 92 is positioned enclosing the cavity 94. This protects the lower end of the shaft from moisture, dirt and other environmental conditions which might adversely affect the operation of the throttle valve. This step is typically the last step in the assembly process since the end of the shaft 62 is left exposed until after all end-of-the-line testing has been completed.

**[0026]** The gear assembly or gear train mechanism used with the electronic control assembly 20 in accordance with the present invention is generally referred to by the reference numeral 100. The gear train mechanism 100 includes spur gear 48 attached to motor 40, an intermediate gear member 102 (Figure 4), and a sector gear member 104 (Figure 5). The intermediate gear member 102 is mounted on a shaft member 106 which is secured to the housing or body member 22 (see Figures 1-3). The intermediate gear member 102 rotates freely on shaft 106.

**[0027]** The intermediate gear member 102 has a first series of gear teeth 108 on a first portion 109 and a second series of gear teeth 110 on a second portion 111. The gear teeth 108 on gear 102 are positioned to mesh with the gear teeth 47 on the motor driven gear 48, while the gear teeth 110 are positioned and adapted for mating with the gear teeth 112 on the sector gear 104. As shown in the drawings, the teeth 112 on gear 104 are only provided on a portion or sector of the outside circumference of the gear member.

**[0028]** All of the gear members 48, 102 and 104 are preferably made of a plastic material, such as nylon, although they can be made of any other comparable ma-

terial, or metal, which has equivalent durability and function.

**[0029]** The sector gear 104 is preferably moulded on to the end 63 of the throttle body shaft 62. For this purpose, recesses 76 are provided on the shaft 62 to allow the sector gear to be integrally moulded to the shaft and be permanently affixed thereto. The lower end 105 of the sector gear could also be extended in order to contact the inner race of bearing 86, thus helping to hold the throttle body shaft axially in position.

**[0030]** The sector gear 104 has a central portion or member 114 which extends above the gear train 100 for communication with the throttle position sensor (TPS) mechanism 32 in the cover member 24. In order for the TPS to read the position of the throttle valve plate 60, the TPS must be able to correctly sense or read the movement and rotation of the throttle body shaft 62.

**[0031]** For this purpose, two opposing flats are positioned on the upper end of the central member 114. The hub of the TPS is press-fit onto these flats and thus the position of the throttle shaft can be read accurately without relative movement between the TPS and the shaft.

**[0032]** If desired, a socket member 118 could be provided on the cover member 24 in order to fit over the upper end of the central portion 114 of the sector gear (see Figure 3). The socket member 118, comes in close proximity to the default lever, limiting its axial movement.

**[0033]** In the operation of the electronic throttle valve assembly, the force applied to the accelerator pedal 120 by the operator of the vehicle 122 is read by a sensor 124 and conveyed to the ECU 200 (see Figure 10). The accelerator pedal 120 is typically biased by a spring-type biasing member 126 in order to provide tactile feedback to the operator. The ECU of the vehicle also receives input from a plurality of other sensors 128 connected in other mechanisms and systems in the vehicle.

**[0034]** In order to operate the throttle valve plate 62, a signal from the ECU 200 is sent to the motor 40. The motor rotates the spur gear 48 which then operates the gear train mechanism 100. More specifically, the gear member 48 rotates the intermediate gear member 102, which in turn rotates the sector gear member 104. This in turn causes the throttle body shaft 62, which is fixedly attached to the gear member 104, to rotate. Rotation of shaft 62 accurately positions the valve plate 62 in the passageway 72 and allows the requisite and necessary air flow into the engine in response to movement of the accelerator pedal 120.

**[0035]** The present invention also has a failsafe (also known as "limp-home") mechanism which allows the throttle valve plate to remain partially open in the event of a failure of the electronics system in the throttle control mechanism or in the entire vehicle. For the "failsafe" mechanism of the present electronic throttle control assembly 20, a main spring member 130, a default lever member 132 and a default spring member 134 are provided and utilized in combination with the sector gear member 104. These members act together to limit and

control the operation of the valve plate member 60.

[0036] The main spring member 130 is preferably a helical torsion spring member and is positioned in recess or pocket 152 in the housing 22 (see Figures 2-3). The main spring member 130 is positioned around the valve shaft member 62 as shown and acts to bias the sector gear 104 (and thus the valve or throttle plate member 60) relative to the housing 22. For this purpose, one end 154 of the main spring member 130 is fixedly positioned in slot 156 in the housing and the other end 158 of the spring member is bent and positioned in or around tab member 160 in the bottom of sector gear 104 (see Figure 3).

[0037] When installed and assembled, the main spring member 130 biases the valve plate member 60 towards its closed position. Thus, when the shaft member 62 and sector gear 104 are rotated by the motor 40 and gear train mechanism 100 to the fully open position of the throttle plate 60, as shown in Figures 7 and 7A, the main spring member 130 is biased to return the valve or throttle plate member 60 to or towards the closed position. In the fully open position, the throttle plate 60 is positioned approximately parallel with the axis of the passageway 72 thus allowing a full complement of air to pass into the engine. The default lever 132 and sector gear 104 are generally situated at the positions shown in Figure 7. In this manner in the event of an electronic failure in the throttle control assembly 20 when the throttle valve is open (i.e., when the accelerator pedal is depressed and the vehicle is moving at a significant velocity), the failsafe mechanism will automatically act to close the throttle valve in order to reduce the speed of the engine and the velocity of the vehicle.

[0038] The default lever member 132 has an extending arm member 133. The default lever member 132 is positioned loosely over the upper end of the central portion 114 of the sector gear member 104 and has a first collar or circular flange member 137 which fits over the central portion 114. The default spring member 134 is positioned between the sector gear member 104 and the default spring member 132. In this regard, one end 140 of the default spring member 132 is connected to the sector gear member, while the other end 142 is connected to the default lever member 132.

[0039] The default lever member 132 and extending arm member 133 prevent the throttle valve from closing completely. The default lever member acts to position the throttle valve in a slightly open position, thus allowing the vehicle to operate at a reduced speed and "limp-home." For this purpose, the housing 30 has a stop shoulder 144 thereon. A screw or threaded fastener member 146 can be used in cooperation with the stop shoulder in order to allow the actual stop position to be adjusted. The default lever is positioned in the housing such that the arm member 133 contacts the screw stop member 146 before the throttle plate reaches the fully closed position. The force or bias of the default spring member 134 is stronger or greater than the force or bias

of the helical torsion main spring member 130, and thus the arm member and default lever member stops and prevents the sector gear from rotating any further. The positions of the sector gear and default lever members at this point of operation are shown in Figure 8. The resultant default or "limp-home" position of the throttle plate member 60 is shown in Figure 8A. When the valve or throttle plate member is in the default position, it is opened about 5°-10° from the throttle valve's closed position.

[0040] In many engines known today, the throttle plate is manufactured and assembled to have a slight inclination on the order of 7°-10° in the fully closed position. This is to assure proper functioning of the valve plate in all conditions and prevent it from sticking or binding in the closed position. Thus, in the default or "limp-home" position, the throttle plate will be about 12°-20° from a position transverse to the axis of the air flow passageway.

[0041] In order to overcome the force of the default spring member 134 and allow the throttle plate member 60 to be moved to its fully closed position, the motor 40 is operated. The motor, through the gear train mechanism 100 turns or rotates the sector gear which in turn rotates the throttle shaft and closes the valve plate member 60. The motor forces the sector gear stop shoulder 164 against the screw stop member 146 in the housing. The position of the sector gear 104 and default lever member 132 at this point in operation is shown in Figure 9. The corresponding fully closed position of the throttle plate member 60 is shown in Figure 9A.

[0042] In the event of an electronic failure in the throttle control assembly 20 when the throttle plate member is closed or almost closed, the failsafe mechanism will automatically act to open the throttle plate to the default or "limp-home" position. The force of the default spring biasing member 134 will return the sector gear member 104 to the position shown in Figure 8 thus forcing the throttle shaft member 62 to rotate slightly and open the throttle valve 60.

[0043] In the failsafe position of operation, the throttle plate 60 is at a slightly opened position, as shown in Figure 8A. In such a position, the throttle valve allows some air to flow through the passageway 72, thus allowing the engine sufficient inlet air in order to operate the engine and for the vehicle to "limp-home".

[0044] With the use of two springs 130 and 134, the throttle shaft member 62 (and thus the throttle valve plate member 60) is biased in all directions of operation of the throttle control valve system toward the default or limp-home position.

[0045] With the present invention, the position of the screw stop member 146 in the housing can be adjusted (by the mating threaded relationship) in order to change or adjust the default position of the throttle plate member as desired. In addition, the screw stop member 170 (or housing stop shoulder) in combination with the stop shoulder 164 on the sector gear member 104 prevents

further movement of the throttle plate past the fully closed position. This prevents sticking, binding, or "jamming" of the throttle valve plate member in the air passageway.

[0046] The sector gear 104 and default lever member 132 also have corresponding ramp members 180 and 181 which mate with each other when the throttle valve assembly 20 is assembled. These are shown in Figures 2, 5, and 6A. The opposing ramp members keep the sector gear and default lever member from turning too far apart. The ramp members 180 and 181 also are used to keep the sector gear, default spring member and default lever member together as a subassembly module in order to aid in the assembly of the electronic throttle mechanism.

[0047] While the invention has been described in connection with one or more embodiments, it is to be understood that the specific mechanisms and techniques which have been described are merely illustrative of the principles of the invention. Numerous modifications may be made to the methods and apparatus described without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

#### Claims

##### 1. A valve assembly comprising:

a housing;  
 a fluid passageway in said housing;  
 a shaft member rotatably positioned in said housing and extending through said fluid passageway;  
 a valve member positioned in said fluid passageway, said valve member attached to said shaft member and rotatable therewith;  
 a gear mechanism for rotating said shaft member between a first position in which said valve member is oriented to allow full passage of fluid in said passageway, and a second position in which said valve member is oriented to prevent fluid passage in said passageway;  
 a motor member operably connected to said gear mechanism for causing said gear mechanism to rotate said shaft member;  
 a main spring member for biasing said gear mechanism and shaft member in a direction away from said first position and toward said second position; and  
 a spring-biased default lever mechanism for biasing said gear mechanism and shaft member in a direction away from said second position and to a third default position between said first and second positions;

wherein in the event of non-operation of said motor member, said main spring member and de-

fault lever mechanism act to position said shaft member in said third position.

2. The valve assembly of claim 1 further comprising electronic means for operating said motor member.
3. The valve assembly of claim 2 further comprising a cover member on said housing, at least a portion of said electronic means being positioned in said cover member.
4. The valve assembly of claim 1 wherein said gear mechanism comprises at least a first gear member connected to said motor and a second gear member attached to said shaft member.
5. The valve assembly of claim 4 further comprising a third gear member positioned between said first and second gear members.
6. The valve assembly of claim 4 wherein said main spring member is biased between said second gear member and said housing.
7. The valve assembly of claim 6 wherein said main spring member is a helical torsion spring member.
8. The valve assembly of claim 1 wherein said default lever mechanism is biased by a default spring member biasingly positioned between said second gear member and said default lever mechanism.
9. The valve assembly of claim 4 further comprising a stop member on said second gear member, said stop member positioned to limit rotation of said gear mechanism and thus said shaft member.
10. An electronic throttle control assembly comprising:
  - a housing;
  - an air passageway in said housing;
  - a throttle shaft member rotatably positioned in said housing and extending through said air passageway;
  - a throttle plate member attached to said throttle body shaft and positioned in said air passageway;
  - said throttle plate member rotatably between a first position preventing air from passing through said air passageway and a second position allowing a full compliment of air to pass through said air passageway;
  - a motor positioned in said housing having a rotatable motor shaft;
  - a gear assembly positioned in said housing, said gear assembly comprising at least a first gear member attached to said motor shaft and a second gear member attached to said throttle

shaft member;

wherein operation of said motor rotates said throttle plate between said first position and said second position;

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a first spring member positioned between said housing and said second gear member, said first spring member biasing said throttle shaft member away from said second position and toward said first position;

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default mechanism positioned in said housing, said default mechanism comprising a default lever and default spring member;

said default mechanism biasing rotation of said throttle body shaft toward a third position of said throttle plate between said first and second positions;

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wherein in the event of failure of said motor, said throttle plate will be rotated to said third position and allow limited passage of air through said air passageway.

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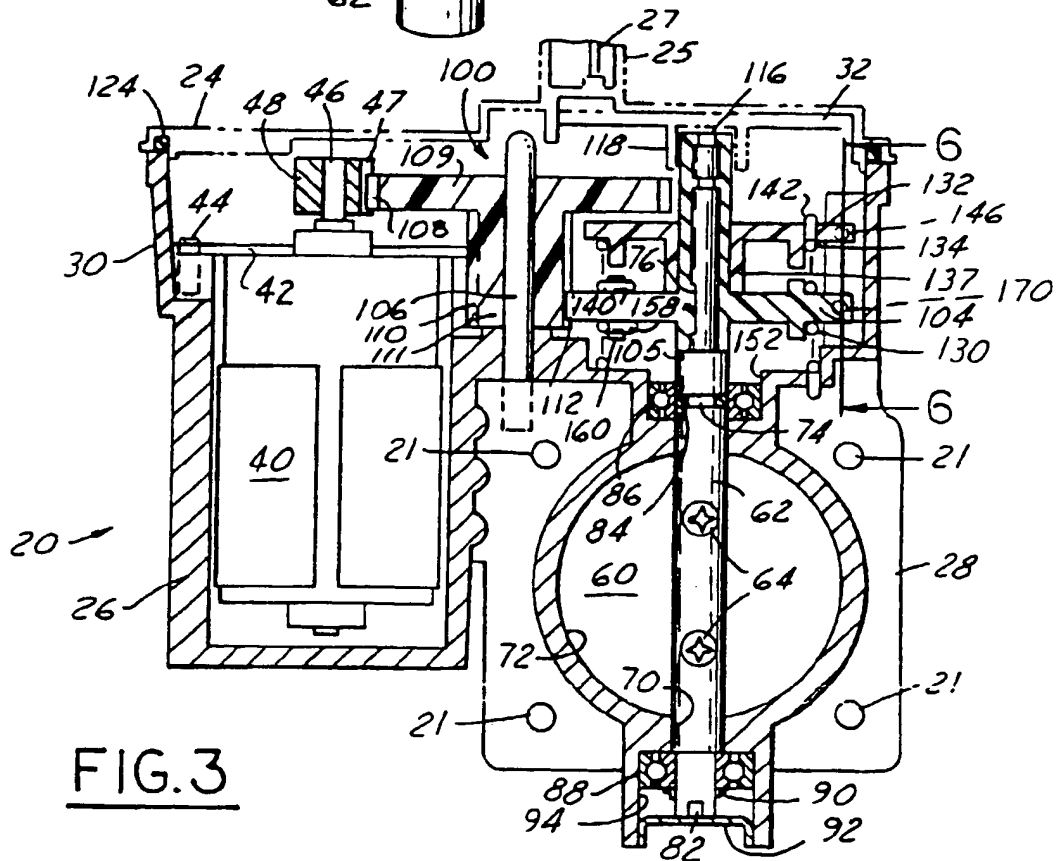
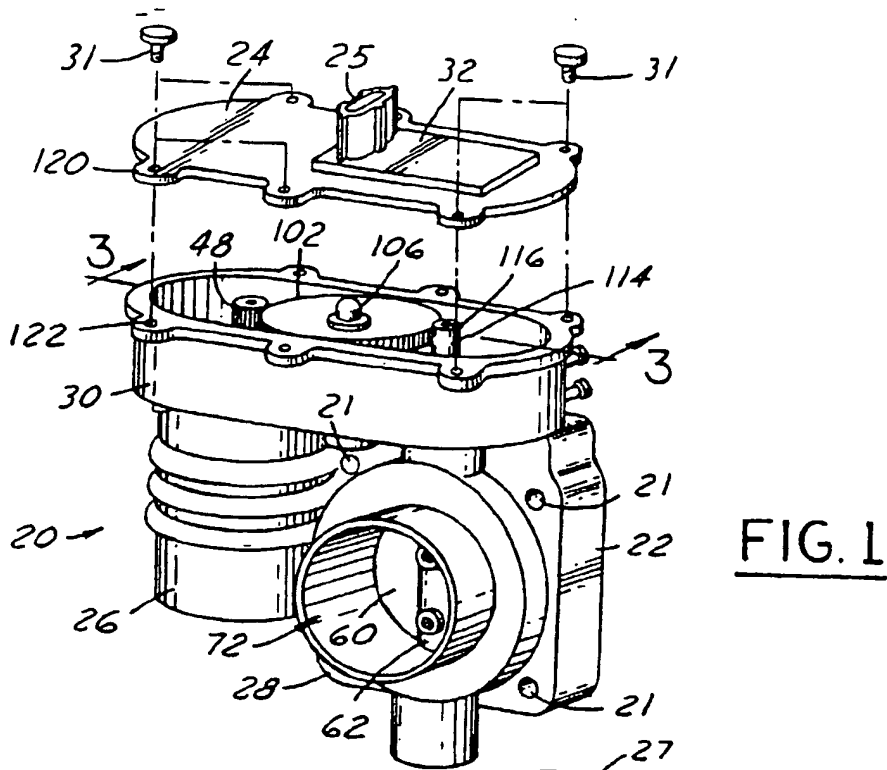
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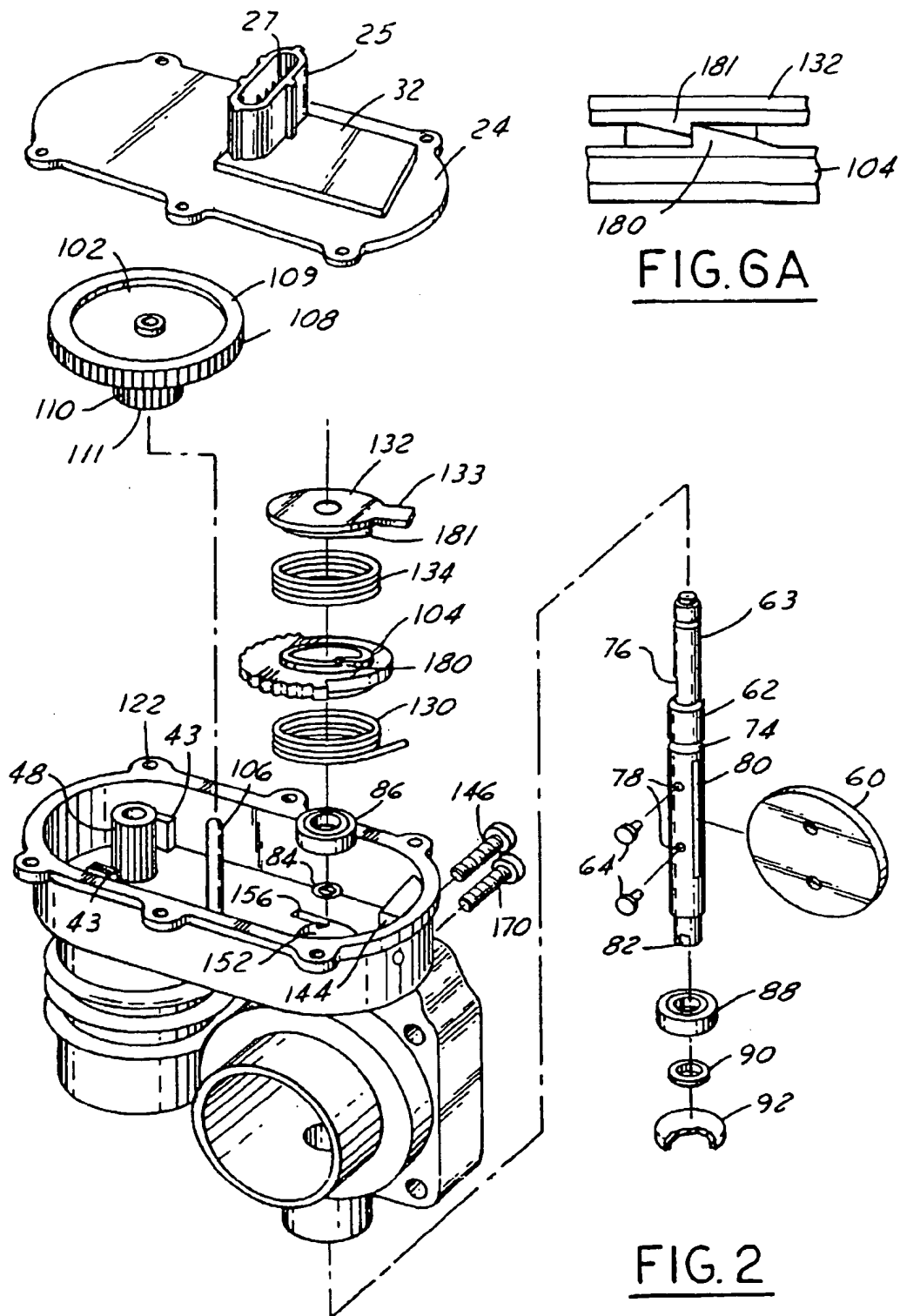
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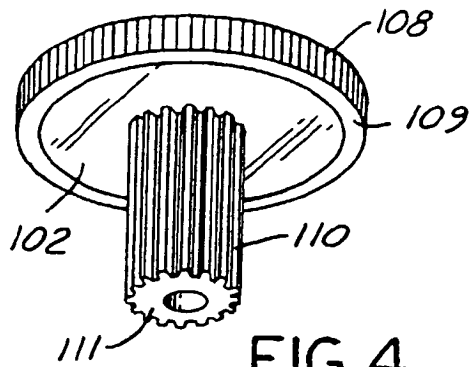


FIG. 4

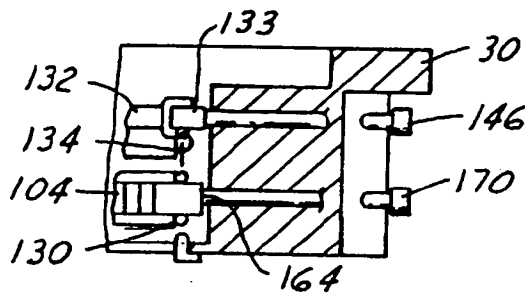


FIG. 6

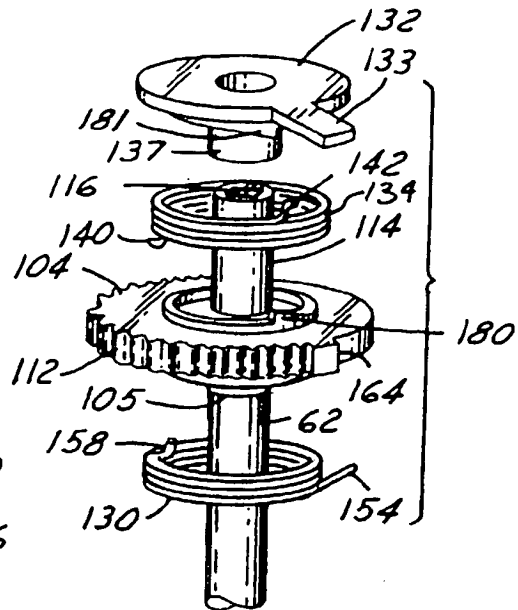


FIG. 5

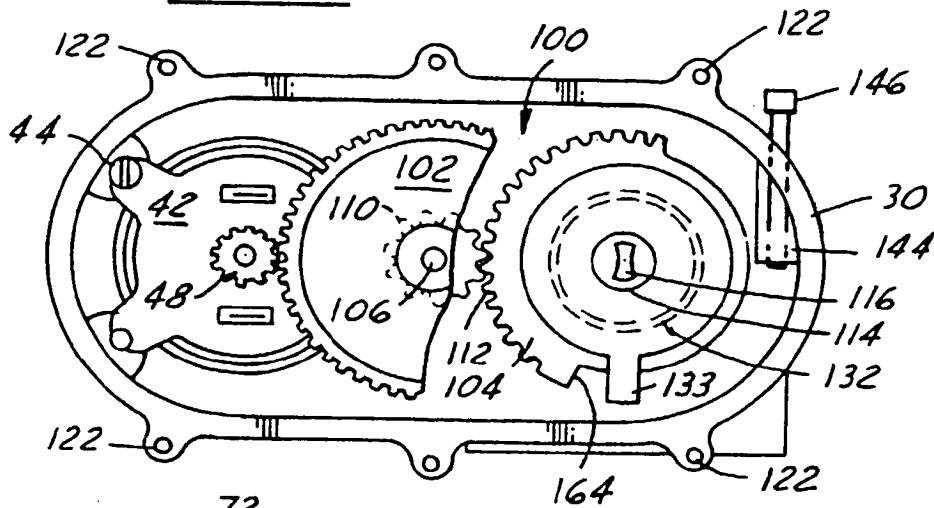


FIG. 7

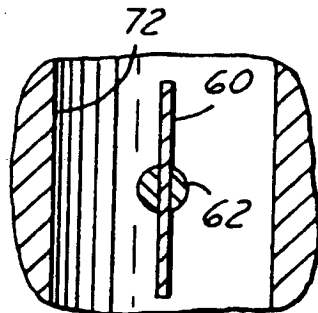


FIG. 7A

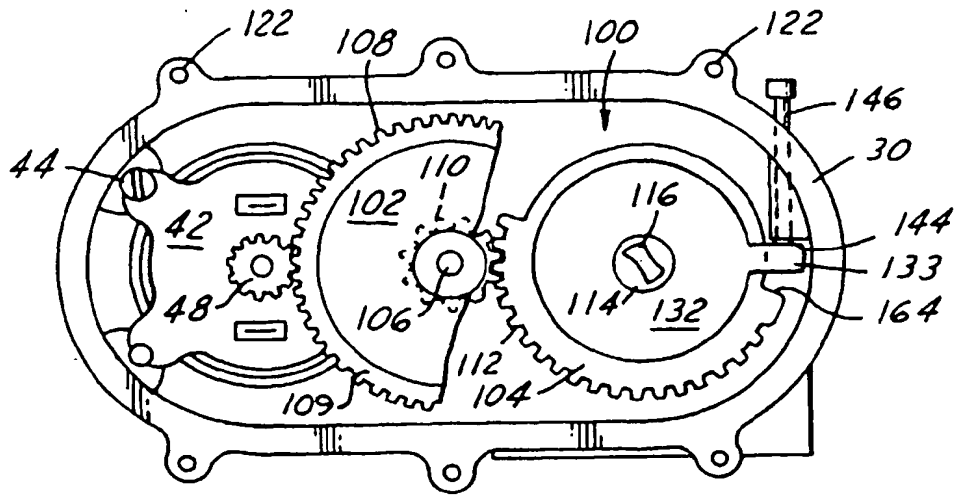


FIG. 8

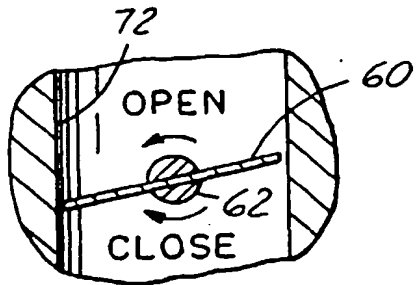


FIG. 8A

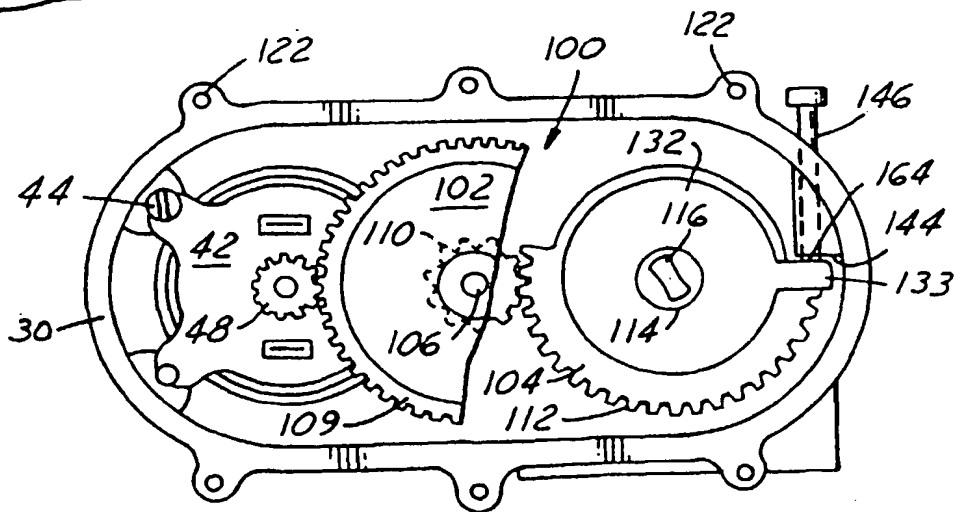


FIG. 9

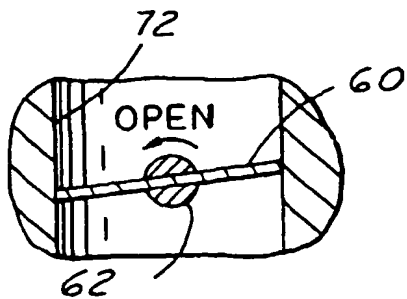


FIG. 9A

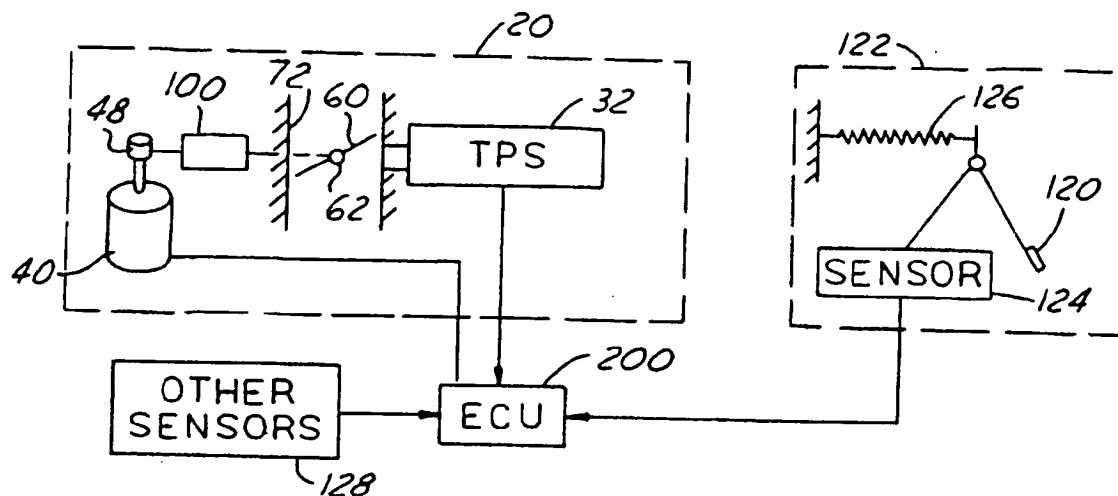
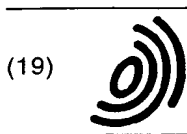


FIG.10



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(57) The invention relates to an electronic throttle control system having a housing (22) with a motor (40), throttle valve (60), gear mechanism (100), and failsafe mechanism. A main spring member (130) positioned between the housing (22) and a gear mechanism (104),

which in turn is attached to the throttle valve shaft (62), biases the throttle plate (60) towards the closed position. A spring-biased default mechanism (132,134) biases the throttle plate (60) from its closed position to a default or "limp-home" position.

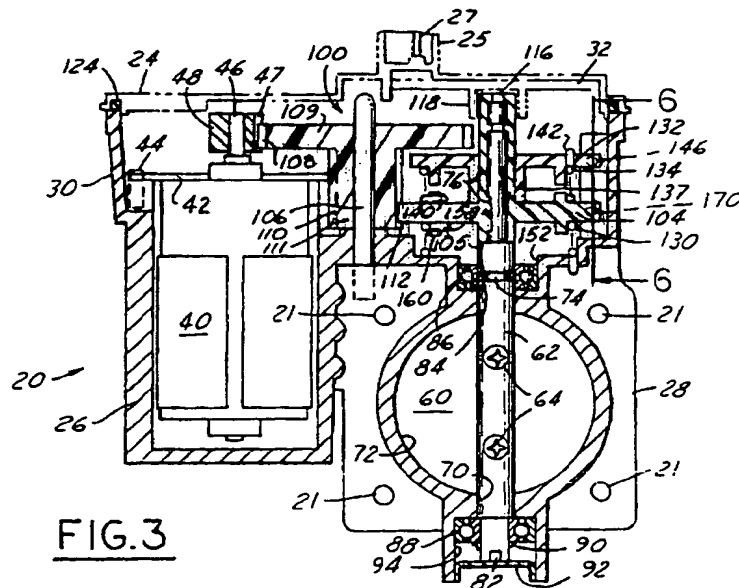


FIG. 3



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 30 9730

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